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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1873. NO. 43.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

tter of Count De Chambord.

is Mission of Authority

Guide France to Prosperity.

oyalists Despondent--Republicans Hopeful.

ie Bazaine Court Martial.

Spanish Frigate Sunk

ie Loss of Sixty-six Lives.

France.

TER OF COUNT DE CHAMBORD—HE CLAIMS A MISSION OF AUTHORITY.

PARIS, October 30.—Count de Chambord has written a letter to M. De Chenelong, one of the delegation from the Right which recently visited on him. The Count says misapprehensions have arisen tending to obscure his policy, which is as clear as day. He owes the whole duty to the country. He is asked to sacrifice his honor. He emphatically declares that he retracts nothing and curtails nothing of his previous declarations. The claims of yesterday foreshadow what would be exacted to-morrow. He cannot inaugurate a reign by an act of weakness. He generically refuses to relinquish the "white flag." He indignantly repels the insinuations that he mistrusts the valor of the soldiers. On the contrary, he seeks to confide to them all he holds dear. He ignores none of the country's glories and continues: "We have a great work to accomplish which I am ready to undertake at any moment. This is why I wish to remain entirely as I am. We are indebted to-day; I would be powerless to-morrow. The issue at stake is the reconstruction of society and the energetic insurance of order and prosperity. Especially should I not fear to employ force in the service of order and justice. Conditions and guarantees I spoke of. Were any required by the Count of Paris, who came to me spontaneously at the dictates of patriotism? I preserved intact our traditions and liberty, and have the right to reckon on equal confidence."

The letter concludes as follows: "My personality is nothing; principle is everything. France will see an end to her troubles when she understands this. I am not a pilot alone capable of guiding her into port, because I have a mission of authority. France cannot perish, because Christ still lives her."

PARIS, October 30.—M. De Chesnelong received the letter of Count de Chambord on Monday last. He immediately returned it to the Count and wrote to him repeatedly urging him to modify it, but without avail. The Count insisted on its publication *verbatim*.

DESPONDENCY ENGENDERED BY CHAMBORD'S LETTER—REPUBLICANS HOPEFUL—REPORTED CONSPIRACY.

PARIS, October 30.—A meeting of the Royalist Committee was held to-day, at which M. Decrasses, De Auffret, De Larcy and De Chesnelong were present. A telegraphic dispatch was received from Count De Chambord, requesting that his letter to M. De Chesnelong be published in full. All agreed that the letter was fatal to the hopes of the monarchial coalition.

The Republicans are jubilant. A meeting of the deputies of the Left Centre was held this evening, M. Leon Say presiding. A resolution was adopted declaring that the time had arrived for giving up the provisional state and organizing a conservative republic.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* reports that a secret society at Autun had formed a plot to use the niece of President MacMahon and hold her as a hostage. The *Gazette* adds that several arrests have been made of parties implicated in the conspiracy.

THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

PARIS, October 30.—In the Bazaine court martial to-day, a woman named Imbert testified that she carried three dispatches from Metz to Thionville on the 21st of August. The President of the court complimented the witness on her courage and patriotism.

Mayor Lagosse deposed that Gen. Durchet had entrusted him with a dispatch for Marshal Bazaine, stating that MacMahon, with 120,000 men would arrive at Stenay on August 27, and requesting Bazaine to march as soon as he heard the first cannon. Upon the arrival of Lagosse at Thionville, Gen. Turnier, commandant of the town, made three copies of the dispatch and promised to forward them to Metz. Gen. Turnier was next called.

He betrayed much confusion of mind while giving his testimony. He said he had a recollection of the particular dispatch spoken of by the witness, but believed he forwarded it. He did not know whether it reached Metz. He remembered forwarding copies of a dispatch from MacMahon to Bazaine on the 27th of August, by three messengers. Two of these messengers he knew reached Bazaine's headquarters and one of them was Flanhaut, who was examined yesterday.

FINAL TO THE ARMY BY PRESIDENT MACMAHON.

PARIS, October 30.—President MacMahon has issued an order of day to the army, in which he alludes with severity to the insubordinate conduct of Gen. Bellamarre, and appeals to their patriotism to maintain discipline and support the laws.

FRENCH OFFICERS RECARLED.

LONDON, October 31, 5 A. M.—A special dispatch from Brussels to the *Daily Telegraph* says all the French officers who were there on parole though have left for France, under orders to join their regiments.

England.

FAILURE OF A BANKING HOUSE.

LONDON, October 30.—The failure of a house trading in Erie is announced. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the house lately received an order from Jay Gould to sell fifty thousand shares of Erie and took the contract personally as buyers.

Spain.

BREAKING OF A FRIGATE—SIXTY-SIX LIVES LOST.

MADRID, October 30.—Sixty-six lives were lost by the sinking of the Intransigente vessel Fernando El Catolico.

Austria.

ILLNESS OF THE EMPRESS.

VIENNA, October 30.—The Empress of Austria is ill. Her condition causes alarm.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 30.—The steamships Australia and Italy, from New York, have arrived at Queenstown.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 30, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅛; for account 93⅛. American Securities—5-20s of 1862, 90; do '67, 96¾; 10-40s, 91; new 5s, 90½; Erie, 15; Illinois Central, 99; Atlantic & Great Western, 28; Pennsylvania, 29; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 99; Atlantic & Great Western preferred, 53; Ohio & Mississippi, 28; Ohio & Mississippi preferred, 53; Turpentine 29s 9d.

PARIS, October 30.—Specie in the Bank of France increased 100,000 francs during the past week. Rentes 57 francs 70 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 30.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands and 8⅝d; Orleans 9 9-16d; sales 12,000 bales; American, 7,500; speculation and export, 2,000; sales of Orleans basis of good ordinary, shipments October and November, 8 7-16d; shipped November and December 8 9-16d; December and January, 8⅝d; January and February, 8⅝d. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat averages 9s 3d; California club 10s 3d to 10s 9d; red winter 10s 3d to 10s 6d. Flour 26s6d. Corn 32s. Cheese 68s. Pork, Cumberland middles 38s; short rib 40s 6d. Bacon 37s. Tallow 39s. Antwerp, October 30.—Refined petroleum is quoted at 50 francs.

CASUALTIES.

Accidental Shooting—Injury to a Brakeman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., October 30, 1873.

On Sunday last James F. Stevens, of Cokeburn, a miner at the coke works, was shot through the hand while handling a revolver. The ball has not been extracted.

Wilson McQuiston, a brakeman on the West Penn railroad, had his right arm broken while looking after a fallen brake bar while the train was in motion.

A Brakeman Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HOBART, IND., October 30, 1873.

A Brakeman, named Paris Chilson, riding on a passenger train to the lower end smitch, when in the act of alighting from the train tripped, fell and rolled under the train. He was horribly mangled, and died an hour after the accident.

A Brakeman Killed.

MILWAUKEE, October 30.—A brakeman named John George, of Madison, was killed by falling from a train this morning.

CRIMES.

A Prize Fighter Shot.

ST. LOUIS, October 30.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock last night, Patsy Manley, a horse trader, and who was to have fought Martin Broderick in the same ring that Allen and Hogan were expected to fight in, was shot through the left breast. He was removed to the office of Dr. Brown, but died before reaching there.

Murder by a Negro—The Murderer Drowned.

CAIRO, ILL., October 30.—The dead body of Mr. Milner was found in his cotton field near Fulton, Kentucky, yesterday, evidently murdered with a club which was found near the body. A negro named Joe Bradshaw was suspected of being the murderer, and parties pursued him to Paducah where he was arrested to-day. He broke away from his captors while on the way to jail, ran aboard the steamer Idlewild, and finding that he could be recaptured jumped into the river with the handcuffs on and was drowned.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Expiration of Funded Loan Bonds.

SECRET MISSION TO EUROPE.

A Well Deserved Appointment.

Failure of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.

Judge Kelly on Specie Payment.

Civil Service Examinations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30, 1873.

Expiration of Funded Loan Bonds.

The time for the placing of the new five per cent. funded loan bonds expires on the 1st of next December. The amount thus far placed is seventy millions. The Geneva award of fifteen and a half millions was converted into these bonds by Great Britain. There are two hundred and fifteen millions yet to be disposed of. The prospects of further sales of any considerable amounts are not the brightest.

Secret Mission to Europe.

Mr. Saville, Chief clerk of the Treasury Department, leaves next Wednesday for Europe on a secret mission, it is said in connection with the business of the syndicate.

A Well Deserved Appointment.

The appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Crook to succeed Gen. Cooke, retired, places an invaluable officer in a larger field of usefulness. Col. Crook during the past summer has done effective work among the Apaches of Arizona, and his promotion is a reward of merit. He is a native of Ohio.

The Failure of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.

occasions sincere regret in Washington circles. The senior members of the firm married daughters of the late Chief Justice Chase. It is feared that so extensive a failure will bring others with it and that there will be renewed uncertainty, if not disaster.

Judge Kelly on Specie Payment.

Judge Kelly, who has been away from the city for several days, returned to-day. The Judge thinks that the tariff will now take care of itself, and that the finances of the nation next need attention. He is of the opinion that the resumption of specie payment will not come till the balance of trade is in our favor. Now we send abroad millions annually to pay interest; when the tables are reversed our bonds will be sent back and the interest money distributed among our own people. His talk with the President was satisfactory, but he thinks Richardson has no view of his own on financial matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30, 1873.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The forthcoming Civil Service Examinations in New York city will be fixed about the 12th of November; the examinations in Cincinnati on or about the 19th of November, and in St. Louis on the 26th of November. Applicants for these examinations may address the heads of all the government departments, including the Commissioner of Agriculture, excepting the Secretary of State, who does not appear in the list of those to whom applications may be sent. Applications for examinations in New York will probably be too late if they do not reach Washington as early as the 2d of November. Applications for examinations in Cincinnati should reach Washington as early as the 5th of November, and for examinations in St. Louis, as early as the 15th of November.

THE DISCHARGES FROM THE NAVY YARD—A CORRECTION.

The telegram published in Tuesday morning's papers, announcing that from three to four hundred mechanics and about one thousand laborers had been discharged from the Washington Navy Yard within the last two weeks, is an error, a portion of the dispatch having been omitted in transmission. The discharge alluded to was by the contractors of the Board of Public Works and Private Establishments. Not more than twenty-five or thirty of all classes have been discharged from the Washington Navy Yard.

The First Ring of a Metallic Currency—Preparations for a Resumption of Silver Payments in Change—Ben. Butler as a Straitegist—The Essex Statesman on the War-Path—Symptoms of Caucuses and Combinations for National Ills—Imagination Versus News—Coming Convention of the Order of B'hai B'rith—Interesting Church Statistics.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1873.

The appreciation of paper currency to about par with silver, for some time past has engaged the President's attention, with a view to an early resumption of silver payments for small amounts. The recent panic burst the bubble of inflation and restored values to an approximation of their legitimate standard. The Director of Mints, Dr. Linderman, left here several days ago for Europe to perfect the arrangements for the contemplated inauguration of the payment of silver in change which is to commence this week. The mints have been busily employed for some time in coining silver money. The amount set apart by the government for a beginning is three hundred thousand dollars, but there is an abundance in reserve which can be brought forward on a pressing emergency. It is presumed for the first few weeks of resumption there will be an extraordinary demand for silver change, as was the case when postal cards were first introduced. After the novelty wears off the demand will settle to its natural level, and it is confidently expected the supply will always be equal. The Philadelphia Mint has been coining and issuing large amounts of silver and gold. The stock of bullion on hand is reported as larger than at any other single period in the history of the establishment. The success of the resumption of silver payments, it is confidently anticipated, will turn the tide which will rapidly ebb away till the monetary affairs of the country reach the basis of true and well founded National prosperity, and we will have fully reached a metallic circulating medium.

Ben. Butler having been decisively 'bottled' in his recent political crusade against the puritan hosts of New England, is about to undertake the Napoleonic feat of a transfer of the seat of hostilities to a distant field. In imitation of this high style of warfare, the General intends to confine belligerent operations against his enemies in Massachusetts by a campaign in the House of Representatives just as Bonapart attacked England by an invasion of Egypt. The redoubtable puritan will make his first strategic move in the Republican caucus which nominates officers and lay down rules for the organization of the various committees of the new House of Representatives which will come in in December. He proposes to urge upon the caucus the necessity of taking some positive stand in opposition to Credit Mobilier and other improper transactions which have heaped so much odium upon the Forty-third Congress. In the role of virtuous indignation the General will endeavor to secure a declaration against assigning leading positions on any of the standing committees of the House to any members implicated in the flexible financial schemes of the day. His success in this movement will insure the overthrow of Dawes, his most formidable adversary in the approaching campaign in Massachusetts. Other members who threw obstructions in the way would thus also come in for a share. The Speaker, Blaine, in all probability, would feel himself compelled to respond to the wishes of the caucus. The success of this scheme would make a political slaughter through which B. F. B. would soar to victory and revenge. A spirited contest may be looked for, though it hardly seems reasonable to suppose that the General can do more than raise the temperature in the vicinity of the sluiceways of Oakes Ames.

It is just five weeks till the national law manufactory will resume its ammonia operations. It is not supposed that the late panic will affect business in the least, but that an enlarged supply will be ground out, into the circulation, to meet the wants of a growing sense of the public. Every member has an idea of his statesmanship to the extent of at least a dozen propositions on all the great questions of the day. Members from the everglades of Florida, the morasses of Mississippi and the lungles of Arkansas are generally heavy on financial questions, and always have on hand a method of establishing public credit and a panacea for all the monetary ailments of the nation. The cañons of the Rocky Mountains and prairies of Kansas supply another class of statesmen, who take the commercial interests of the nation under their wings. The statesmen of the forests of Kentucky make law and order a specialty. Without these industrious public servants, it would be a puzzle to decide how the country could prosper. We already hear of reams of subjects of legislation, but fortunately those Congressional wastebaskets, the Committees, have abundant accommodations for just this kind of trumpery.

There is a class of correspondents also who fairly match the statesmen of Florida and Arkansas. They possess lively imaginations, and can make "states," and smash them at one and the same stroke. They are equally reliable on quadrennial speculations concerning presidential candidates, including the manufacture of a first-class Cæsar, Minerva-like, fully matured, armed and equipped, to command and execute, and on biennial settings up and knockings down of speakers, chairmen of committees, and other small fry. Their annual efforts take a wider range than ordinary minds can scan. Judging from results, they would promise that consistency was a jewel least prized, and that in supplying their papers with the effusions of their fervid fancies their motto was "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." It is evident they never look behind. We are now to have an infliction of the biennial, annual and periodical sorts combined. The new House of Representatives must have its officers, the committees must have their chairmen, the President must have something startling in his message, and the Supreme Court of the United States must have a Chief Justice. All this, with a throwing in of Cabinet changes and lobby jobs, presents an appalling measure of responsibility, equaled only by the aforesaid correspondents.

The first gun of the season, a pop-gun, however, is, that one Merriam, a member of Congress from New York, has had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury. The deduction by a correspondent of the above calibre is that said Merriam will be urged by the New York delegation as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Observation of correspondent thrown in, "He is in favor of action of correspondent thrown in, "He is in favor of action of correspondent thrown in, "He is in favor of action

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1873.

THE Constitutional Convention terminates its existence to-day; much to the relief and satisfaction of the people. For all the good it has accomplished it might as well never have met.

THE Constitutional Convention has already cost $500,000, and is likely to cost several hundreds of thousands more. That is what BEN. FRANKLIN would call paying dearly for your whistle.

AN EASTERN contemporary has an essay on the Democratic "art of traducing" Republican officials and candidates. Its strictures are to the point, but the article is inaptly entitled. Democratic traduction of Republican leaders is not an "art"; it is a natural propensity.

"IN Mississippi the State printing used to cost, when it was under the control of white men and Democrats, only $10,000 a year."—*Louisville Ledger.*"

And under the same "control" the same State repudiated its obligations. Precious economy and honesty, that—to screw the workman down to the lowest cent, and then refuse to pay his bill.

THE conviction of STOKES of manslaughter, and his prompt sentence to the penitentiary for four years, puts an end, we trust, to that revolting case. It was as good an ending to a murder trial as could well be expected from New York. Justice does not get her due; but then she is not absolutely swindled, and for that let us rest and be thankful.

WE observe, from our exchanges, that a great number of the large cities of the country are organizing benevolent associations to furnish assistance to the poor and needy during the coming winter. A considerable amount of relief will unquestionably be needed in our own city, and it would be a good idea to organize a similar association here without any unnecessary delay.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* should try to bear in mind the fact that any cerebral excitement of the lower grade, when continued for any considerable length of time, is wasting, and tends to bring down the mental condition. If, however, that paper cannot be happy without indulging in an occasional attack on the COMMERCIAL, we hope it will hereafter use for a weapon its front brain.

TO-DAY is the festival of "Halloween." Few of the pecular customs of the festival are, however, observed in this country. To-morrow will be All Saints' day, which takes its name from the action of Pope BONIFACE IV., who in the seventh century converted the Pantheon at Rome into a Christian place of worship, and dedicated it to the Virgin and martyrs. The Anglican church has retained this festival.

THE official returns of Ohio elect seven of the eight candidates on the Republican State ticket by an average majority of 833. ALLEN'S majority over NOYES is 817; but the rest of the Republican candidates are elected by majorities from 177 to 1,754. This proves that Ohio is still a Republican State, and ALLEN'S election only shows that he was personally popular enough to get sufficient Republican votes to barely elect him.

AT THE late election in Ohio, there was a contribution box at every polling place, for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers. The New York *Express* says it is proposed to follow the example in that State. An excellent idea; and one which can just as readily be carried out in all the States in which elections are about to take place, as in a single one of them. There is yet time for the press of the several States concerned to bring the plan before the general notice of the people. We trust it may be done; and that every voter, whatever the character of his politics, will deposit such a contribution as he can afford, at the time of handing in his ballot.

IT IS reported on apparently good authority, that a strong effort is to be made to resuscitate the Cuban question as a live issue during the ensuing session of Congress. It is affirmed that quiet but persistent representations have been made to the President in support of an appeal for belligerent recognition; the fact that the Spaniards are still unable to subdue the revolution, after four years of warfare, in which they have employed, first and last, nearly twice as many men as the Cuban patriots could employ, under the most favorable circumstances, being assigned as the reason for giving them what they ask. Certainly the present condition of affairs in that distracted island is intolerable.

IN the hands of a master, satire is one of the most formidable weapons that can be employed against either a person or a system. BYRON declared that "CERVANTES laughed Spain's chivalry away;" and almost everybody knows something of the trenchant force with which inheres in BUTLER'S "Hudibras," in POPE'S "Dunciad," in BYRON'S "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," in the pictures of *Punch* and the cartoons of our own NAST. The latest involuntary testimony to the genius of the latter is afforded by the New York *Herald*, whose big-blown "Cæsarean" bubble this artist recently, with a few caustic strokes of his pencil, punctured into empty and ludicrous collapse. Under the pretense of recognition of his abilities, the *Herald* writhes over its impalement through nearly a column of its editorial space. In putting a stop to the brazing idiocies of that paper on the subject of "Cæsarism," the artist has performed a service which entitles him to the gratitude of the entire Pittsburgh.

THE latest intelligence relative to the grain crop of Russia, is in the shape of an official report published by the Imperial government of that country under date of October 10th. The previous statements of the unsatisfactory nature of the wheat crop in European Russia are confirmed. The harvest, upon the whole, is a failure, and must result in a serious diminution of the exports of that empire; inasmuch as, although in Central Russia, and in the Baltic and some other provinces, constituting a comparatively large proportion of the country, the harvest is about the average, yet the bulk of the supplies of the grain-consuming countries in Western Europe are supplied from Southern Russia, and deficiencies in the supplies from that source cannot be made good from elsewhere, so far at least as relates to the export trade. Hence it may be set down as pretty certain that the European demand for breadstuffs from our own country will suffer no material abatement.

A LOCAL contemporary courteously takes exception to the course of that portion of the press "which feels it its duty to reiterate assurances that business is rapidly assuming its normal relations." The COMMERCIAL has from the first insisted that the intrinsic condition of affairs was not nearly so bad as many would have it appear. Of course we are not ignorant of the fact that the outlook has its discouraging features; nevertheless it is quite certain to our mind that the industrial and commercial embarrassments arising from the panic have been considerably exaggerated. It is evident, too, that a more healthy feeling is gradually spreading throughout the country. We know that the number of mechanics and others at present out of employment is quite large; but on the other hand, the impression seems to be general that the situation will soon be sufficiently improved to enable labor to be resumed in shops and manufactories, if only on half or three-quarter time, before the cold weather sets in. The fact is, that when a community once gets alarmed on almost any matter of any consequence, whether it be true or false, real or imaginary—disorder, demoralization, and unwise action will follow, just in proportion as men talk about it so as to make it current, and the publications of the day repeat the cry. An alarm that is real, so that men can know and see just what it is, does not produce any trouble to be compared with unseen and undefined alarm in which affrighted conjecture is the main element. The effects of the late panic will die out just as fast as men will let them, and no faster. The panic itself commenced with fright, and under it men talked and acted. All the money, the resources, the enterprise and the industry were and are in the country; but, where the money was owned or could be governed, it was drawn out of circulation, and thus all business machinery, all around, was more or less retarded, and so would have continued, had not the croakers been stopped and common sense once more brought into play.

A CHAPTER ON HOPS.

The hop harvest is now over. The yield throughout the country is reported to be considerably below the average. The history of this plant, which enters so largely into the composition of a widely used beverage, is quite interesting. It appears to have been employed in the breweries of the Netherlands as early as the beginning of the fourteenth century, and it is supposed that the cultivated plant was first introduced into England—from which we received it—from Flanders shortly after that period. In the reign of HENRY VI. the planting of hops was forbidden, and HENRY VIII. forbade brewers to put hops and sulphur into ale. During the reign of EDWARD VI. the royal and national taste seem to have undergone considerable change, for special privileges were then granted the hop-grounds. In the reign of JAMES I. the plant was not sufficiently cultivated in England for the consumption, and there is a statute of 1605 against the importation of Spanish hops.

The Restoration, however, marks the epoch when the cultivation of hops became first a subject of general interest; so great indeed was the attraction of this introduction that the poets of the age were excited to render the fact immortal in their verses.

In a work published in 1675, called 'The Epitome of the Art of Husbandry," the author says, in his description of planting hops: "Hops are grown a national commodity. But it was not many years since the famous city of London petitioned the parliament of England against two nuisances, or offensive commodities, likely to come into great use and esteem; that was New Castle coal, in regard of their stench, &c., and hops, in regard that they would spoil the taste of drink and endanger the people's healths, and for some other reasons I do not well remember. But petition they did to suppress them, and had the Parliament been no wiser than they, we had been in a measure pined, and in a great measure starved." From this time the growing of hops seems to have gradually extended to Worcester, Mid and Weald of Kent, East Sussex, and other favored districts; the cultivation greatly increasing the value of the land, the profits of the farmer, and the earnings of the laborer and his family.

HON. J. W. F. WHITE.

The investigation at Philadelphia into the telegraphic libel upon J. W. F. WHITE, a member of the Constitutional Convention, has had no practical result, in the way of unearthing the author of the libel. Those who were examined before the Committee testified that they knew nothing about corrupt means being used to secure the passage of the Railroad article, and were likewise ignorant of the authorship of the slander on Mr. WHITE. Mr. HOWARD, of this county, was very indignant at being charged with the authorship of it, but was nevertheless very unwilling to testify on the subject, clamoring, instead, to know who charged him with being its author. He finally testified, however (but not on oath, as we understand), that he did not write it, nor did he know who did. The one main fact proven is that some foul-mouthed and unprincipled slanderer wrote out the charge and sent it to a paper that was willing to publish such stuff, and that is all that will ever be known about it until some one of the participants in the libel betrays his confederates.

One other fact, however, has been established by the investigation—that there was not the slightest vestige of proof to sustain the charge made against Mr. WHITE. The author of it is ashamed to acknowledge its paternity, and the care taken to screen him from the public is evidence of a consciousness of being caught in a lie. Men who tell the truth, and are able to prove it, do not hide away when sought for, or sneak out of sight when asked to back up what they have written or said. It was a vile, dirty attempt to befoul the reputation of one of the purest and most upright of our public men, and the moment it was resented, the men engaged in it betrayed their sense of guilt by skulking into the darkness under which the anonymous libeller always hides.

We have in this case an illustration of the adage that "it is never worth while to hunt for a bad motive for any act when a good one will answer as well." Had Mr. WHITE'S vote on the Railroad article been judged by this rule, there would have been no difficulty in finding a good motive for it. But men who are themselves conscious of acting from bad motives, always suspect a bad motive for every other man's act; and it was some black-hearted creature of this sort who undertook to sit in judgment on Mr. WHITE'S vote, and who assumed that bribery was the only way of accounting for it. Corrupt men always measure other people's corn in their own bushels; and the libeller of Mr. WHITE was undoubtedly one who measured that gentleman's integrity by his own.

IF ANY man is able to realize in himself what it is to be effectually "played out," that man must be NATHANIEL P. BANKS. He was announced to lecture in New York, lately, and drew an audience of eighteen; and since then he has felt compelled to decline a Democratic nomination to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. WOLSEY'S luck was worse than that of BANKS' in only one respect—that he had a king who was willing to behead him, which BANKS has not.

Official Aggregates in Ohio.

The official aggregates of the vote for Republican and Democratic candidates for State officers are as follows:

GOVERNOR.	
Noyes, R.	213,837
Allen, D.	214,654
Allen's majority	817
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
Hart, R.	214,226
Burns, D.	213,489
Hart's majority	737
STATE TREASURER.	
Welsh, R.	213,527
Wetmer, D.	213,350
Welsh's majority	177
COMPTROLLER.	
Wilson, R.	214,244
Newcomer, D.	213,123
Wilson's majority	1,121
ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
Little, R.	214,009
Daugherty, D.	213,402
Little's majority	600
MEMBER BOARD PUBLIC WORKS.	
Herzing, R.	214,758
Schunck, D.	213,004
Herzing's majority	1,754
SUPREME JUDGE.	
Long Term.	
White, R.	214,316
Whitman, D.	213,673
White's majority	643
Short Term.	
Stone, R.	214,370
Scribner, D.	213,571
Stone's majority	799

The Value of Silver.

The following table will enable every one to see at a glance the legal and the true value of silver and in Europe of our various silver coins—a subject very little understood at the present moment:

	Weight per ounce	Legal value.	Intrinsic value in gold, according to London quotations.	Currency value as compared with gold by custom of purchase.	Gain on the Standard dollar.
Old dollars.	416 grs.	$1 00	$1 00	$1 03	$1 03
Franc	77 grs.	15	96	99	96
Prussian Thaler	370 grs.	72	92	95	92
Standard dollars	412.5 grs.	1 00	1 03	1 06	1 06
Trade dollars	378 grs.	92	95	98	95
Half dollars	192.5 grs.	50	48	50	48
Quarters	96.25 grs.	25	24	25	24
Dimes	38.5 grs.	10	10	10	10
Half dimes	19.25 grs.	05	05	05	05

The intrinsic value in gold according to the European legal standard of 1 to 15½, is that which controls the exportation of our gold and silver coins. Silver, at the above intrinsic values, and gold at par, are equally advantageous for export to Europe, except that gold is transported by the steamers at a trifle less than silver, a slight difference against silver, of which no account is taken.

RUSSIA is not precisely the country from which a great scientific discovery is to be expected, although it is to be remembered that, in 1837, electro-metallurgy was simultaneously discovered by Thomas Spencer, in England, and by Professor Morin-Hermann Jacobi, of Dorpat, in Russia. It is now announced that Mr. A. Ladiguin, of St. Petersburg, has overcome one difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of applying the magno-electric light to the purposes of illumination. He has constructed a machine, rotated by a three-horse power engine, which, he declares, can keep several hundred lamps going, the lights being regulated by a simple contrivance. Hitherto the want of steadiness has been objectionable, and was caused by its dependence on the the uniform proximity of two carbon points, which, when heated by the current and exposed to the air, were rapidly burnt away. In Mr. Ladiguin's invention, only one piece of charcoal is necessary. This is connected with the electro-magnetic machine, and inclosed in a glass tube from which the air is extracted. The tube is then filled with gas which will not combine with the charcoal at a high temperature, and hermetically sealed. On the machine being set in motion the charcoal becomes gradually and equally heated, and emits a soft steady light, which will burn at the bottom of a mine, or even at the bottom of a river, as readily as in a street lamp, and at about one-fifth of the cost of coal gas. It is said that this discovery is at once practical and simple, and it is to be experimented on in Paris, Vienna, and London with little further delay. Even as a safety lamp in mines its value would be incalculable if it stand the test of trial.

A LIVERPOOL journal points out to its readers that there has been a very important invasion of American insurance companies in Great Britain within the last few months. It takes no alarm at it, though it regards the fact as rather remarkable that capital should come from the New World for investment in the Old. In fact, it finds some distinctive merits in the American system of insurance. It particularly commends the separation of life and fire insurance, which are commonly united in the British companies, taking the excellent ground that life policy-holders should not have their interests imperilled by extensive fires, such as those of Chicago, Boston and Baltimore, which may occur at any time. It recommends that the separation shall be enforced by law in England. It also commends the law of New York, Massachusetts, and some other States, which requires a deposit of a large amount of money for the protection of the insured, and it finds the official auditing of accounts a great and practical safeguard against fraud.

THE best evidence seen of progress in Japan is the amended criminal code. Until recently a barbarous code, more than a hundred and fifty years ago, has been the criminal law of the land. For kidnapping children, the old penalty was decapitation and exposure on the scaffold; the new law, penal servitude for ten years. Stealing was formerly punished, if the property stolen was of greater value than ten yen, by death; the severest penalty now is imprisonment for life. It was death under the old law to receive stolen property; the extreme penalty now is ten years' imprisonment. Selling human beings into bondage was punished by death. Under the old law there was a variety of crimes punished by decapitation, crucifixion and other forms of death, for which strangling has been substituted in all crimes in formerly punished by roasting alive, and is still punishable with death, but without the cruelty of the old form. Gamblers were formerly banished, but are now imprisoned for only eighty days!

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Oh, what is the panic the little boy said,
As his mamma was tucking him snugly in bed.
The panic my love, was the mother's reply,
While a tear all unnoted distilled from her eye,
And she stifled a sob, at the risk of her stays,
Is a beast that has cost me a new polonaise!

Something for exhuberant Bourbons to remember. One swallow doesn't make a summer, nor one Bill Allen a Democratic party.

They have had another tar case on Long Island, this time in Brooklyn. If the Long Islanders keep on in this way, their island will soon earn the title of "New Tartary."

Wouldn't belle-pulls be appropriate appendages to the door plates now worn on ladies' belts.

Taken together, the wealth of New York city and Philadelphia and their tributary districts exceed that of the whole Northwest. That of Philadelphia and her provinces exceeds the wealth of the entire South.

A New Orleans girl advertises that she wants to marry an Alderman. There are some here who could be comfortably spared.

A Western rhymster asserts that "at the dawn's effulgent breaking, voices whisper to his ear." Well; he shouldn't get up so early.

The people of Chicago are getting more from their great lake tunnell than anticipated. It not only supplies them with water, but the papers say that people "spoon fish out of their coffee and catch small eels in their mustaches as they quaff the sparkling water."

One problem peculiar to the far West States is irrigation. Governor Booth suggests that California be divided into irrigation districts, which shall maintain and manage each its own system.

Few housekeepers know that the expressed juice of garlic is an everlasting cement for broken china, glassware, and the like, leaving no mark of fracture if neatly done.

The farmers' movement in Kentucky has begun to make demonstrations against the high charges of physicians and lawyers. The lawyers have not joined the Granges yet.

Fifteen cargoes of corn have gone to Liverpool through the Gulf of Mexico, this season, or about 400,000 bushels, all of which arrived in good condition and sold at the top price of the market. Six of these cargoes got the full effect of the hot season. St. Louis considers it proved now that both wheat and corn can go down the Mississippi to Europe.

A remarkable illustration of the power of vegetable growth can be seen at a town in Maine, where a toadstool has grown up under the concrete walk, breaking it and pushing it until it has made room for itself. The concrete in that place is nearly an inch thick, and would hold up a heavily loaded team.

The leading Evangelical denominations of New York city, talk about reviving the daily prayer meetings which were so remarkable a feature in every-day city life during the financial and commercial revulsion of 1857. The Fulton street prayer meeting had its origin at that time, and has been kept up ever since.

Pensacola makes a good exhibit of foreign business for the past year. The total number of vessels entering that port, for the year ending September 30, 1873, was 540, of which 231 were from foreign ports. The total value of lumber and timber shipped to foreign ports, was $1,578,180.

Bainbridge, Georgia, where the yellow fever broke out some days ago with great malignancy, is the county seat of Decatur, the southwest corner county of the State. It is located on the Flint river, which flows into the Gulf at Apalachicola.

The first public performance of an oratorio in this country was at King's chapel, Boston, October 27, 1769, on the occasion of the visit of Washington to Boston.

The conundrum over which Vicksburg is now agitated is to ascertain precisely how much more dangerous than a burglar is the average Vicksburg policeman. One of the force, in attempting to capture one of these gentry, last week, shot a horse and two citizens, but didn't catch or injure the thief.

The students of Brown University, Rhode Island, have of their own sense of right and propriety abolished the senseless and barbarous custom of hazing and abrogated the silly custom of prescribing what style of hats and cuts of coats the students shall wear.

In spite of the panic, the number of mercantile failures in the country from the 1st of September to the 22d of October has been smaller this year than in the corresponding period of 1872. This shows how strong our business is generally has been.

The receipts of the internal revenue will amount to about $7,000,000 for the present month, a larger sum than was expected by the Commissioner, in view of the effects of the recent panic.

A congress of all the scholars and scientific men of Italy, and in which learned men from all quarters of the world are asked to participate, met in Rome on the 20th of this month, and is to continue its sessions fourteen days. The spirit of Galileo will doubtless be there.

The most fortunate among the exhibitors at Vienna have been those from Japan, China and Turkey, they having sold nearly everything they brought to Vienna.

Chicago has 127 manufactories of every kind, in iron, with an aggregate invested capital of $18,500,000, and giving employment to 9,623 operatives, whose total annual wages amount to $7,250,000. The value of the annual productions of these works is about $32,165,000. Of the whole number of manufactories in iron, but twenty-six were in operation in 1860, while forty-one have been established since the beginning of 1870.

The Grand Opera House and several of the leading theaters of New York have made a material reduction in prices, and report an increase of revenue as the result.

What is one man's food is another man's poison. Germany is threatened with a financial panic; cause, the too great amount of gold put in the country by the immense French indemnity payments. Austria is just getting over a panic; cause, too much paper money.

The frame for the first manufacturing establishments on the Sauk Rapids water power, Minnesota, has been raised. It is designed for a machine shop, and is to be put in operation early next season.

The taxpaying women of Australia are to be allowed to vote. This is extending to laws the general reversal at the antipodes of northern hemisphere conditions. A people whose Christmas comes at midsummer, and who shiver in July, may be supposed to be radical and eccentric in all things.

The *Mining Journal* recommends the use of pulverized fuel in the manufacture of iron. It states that the iron made in this manner will bear a greater tensile strain when reheated and rolled once than that which has been reheated and rolled three times by the ordinary process.

While all the other Indian tribes of the West have lost ground as civilization has advanced, the Sioux, who number 40,000, with 3,000 warriors, control more territory than ever before.

The number of Texan cattle going into Nebraska, Iowa, and Northern Missouri to be fed and wintered on shares, is much beyond former years. Farmers make almost their own terms with drovers, whose distress is very great.

Few people are aware of the fact that Boston is second only to Chicago in the amount of pork annually packed. The Cunard steamers carry out a large amount every steamer.

The iron, cotton and wool interests show considerable signs of distress, but in the first two of these the check in prosperity is not entirely due, perhaps not mostly due, to difficulty in meeting wages payments, but to uncertainty as to the price of raw material, which has gone down steadily for some time.

How the West grows! The ratio of increase in the population of Washington Territory during the past three years has been over 30 per cent. The territory contains 3,127 farms, of an aggregate acreage of 192,016 acres, and 457,123 acres unimproved lands, all valued at $3,978,341.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Hoffman, formerly Democratic Governor of New York, when last heard from, was in the Holy Land, *en route* for Damascus. Saul of Tarsus once journeyed that way and saw a great light.

The Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, is in receipt of Captain Jack's head, the far-famed Modoc chieftain, who left this as a token of his friendship, ere going upon another reservation, to the whites. Sight-seers always stop about ten minutes to look at it, in going through the animal curiosities.

A very remarkable Russian has just arrived in Paris, brought by the director of a theater at St. Petersburg. His head is that of a Scotch terrier, with a regular snout, long silky hair and pendant ears. As to the rest of the body it is that of an ordinary man. The voice is perfectly human; he converses well, and is not devoid of intelligence. The monster is married and has a child, which he has brought with him, afflicted with the same deformity, though in a rather less marked manner. The face is more natural, the hair is scanty and the ears are shorter than those of the father. These two phenomena were discovered in the environs of Nijni-Novgorod.

Of for a lash long enough to reach the elegiac poet of the Philadelphia *Ledger* for his maudlin incubrations over the last moments of "little Jane."—

"Who Wednesday evening closed her eyes,
And prances away to Paradise."

A number of our native artists endowed with rare gifts have gone to Europe to reside permanently. Among the recent departures are Bradford and Perry. These men of real genius have left our land forever, not that they love the Old World more, but because their talents are better appreciated and their work receives a higher remuneration abroad.

"I. Bent" is the name that fate has fastened on to a meek and mild-mannered young man of Lafayette, Indiana. It makes him feel bad.

The veritable Caldwell who created so much noise in Congress last session, is a candidate for the Kansas Legislature. Mr. Caldwell is a queer compound of humanity. If he ever felt the slightest tinge of humiliation over the unmerciful exposure last winter, he has concealed it from the most intimate acquaintances.

Col. Thomas A. Scott is developing the mineral resources of Kent county, Md., one of the widest parts of the State, having opened the Chalk and Salem Railroad, which taps the Alidwild and Pacific at the former place, and the town of Salem has already increased in population from 200 to 1,200 in two years.

A curious case of somnambulism was that of an English soldier, who while on guard during the night at Woolwich arsenal, recently, fell asleep at his post and started off across country, trailing his rifle in true military fashion, and only ended his campaign after a march of four miles by running against a policeman, who arrested him for a deserter.

As a decidedly sensible suggestion the *Herald of Health* alludes to the matter of underclothing, and recommends white articles as not only more healthful, but on account of its not radiating the heat of the body as some other colors do. Another strong recommendation is the avoidance of possible poisoning resulting from deleterious dyes. The *Journal of Chemistry* gives an instance of the poisonous effect of aniline colors upon the skin in the experience of a gentleman of Byfield. He had a few days previous purchased some new undershirts of cotton, colored purchased some new undershirts of cotton, colored purchased some new undershirts of cotton, colored dominated. In a short time after putting on the garment a peculiar eruption, of an irritating nature, appeared on the portion of the body covered by the cloth. The effects were not merely local, but to a considerable extent constitutional, pain and uneasiness being experienced in the back and lower extremities. In proof that the eruption was caused by the dye colors, it may be stated that a portion of the garment about the upper part of the chest was lined with linen on the under side, and wherever this came in contact with the skin no eruption or redness appeared. It is not probable, the *Journal* remarks, that the number of persons is large who possess such idiosyncracies of constitution as to be easily poisoned by dye colors, but that there are some does not admit of a doubt,

FROM ERIE, PA.

Rev. John Franklin Spaulding, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Elected Missionary Bishop of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico—Sketch of His Life.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ERIE, PA., October 29, 1873.

The following we clip from a New York daily:

"A special meeting of the House of Bishops of the American Protestant Episcopal Church was held Oct. 24th, at Grace church, for the purpose of electing a Bishop to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Right Rev. G. M. Randall, D. D., late Missionary Bishop of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. The meeting was held under the Presidency of Bishop Smith, of Kentucky. Before the meeting there was a litany service in the church, in memory of the deceased Bishop. The Bishop of Nebraska delivered a brief memorial discourse, in which he eulogized the untiring zeal, energy and piety of the deceased. Shortly after the conclusion of the services, the House of Bishops went into session for the election of the new Bishop, and their deliberations resulted in the unanimous choice of Rev. John F. Spalding, of Erie, Penn'a."

Brief as is the above notice of the selection of the beloved pastor of St. Paul's church, of this city, for another field of labor, its importance and interest to many—very many—parishioners and hosts of personal friends in Northwestern Pennsylvania can only be justly measured by those who have known him during his half-score years of parochial life among us. The election of a Bishop in this church is no every-day occurrence, and when unanimously done, to one who had no knowledge of the intended effort, can not but be received by all as a rare honor, and in this instance certainly well deserved and merited, if by success in the allotted field we find any occasion for hopes for the future. But that the apostolic office has fallen into good hands, none who know this faithful husbandman in the Lord's vineyard can doubt. Young in years, ripe in zeal and culture, his future is full of promise of good fruits and a rich reward.

Rev. John Franklin Spaulding was born at Belgrade, Maine, on the 25th of August, 1828. After a thorough academic course, he entered Bowdoin College, graduating in the class of 1853 with honors. He subsequently graduated at the General Theological Seminary in New York. He was ordained deacon July 8, 1857; ordained priest July 14, 1858, by Bishop Burgess, at Christ church, Gardiner, Maine. His first two years were spent at Oldtown, Maine. For a short time he was located at Lee, in charge of St George's church, Mass., and thereafter served as assistant minister to Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island.

In the spring of 1862 he was called to St. Paul's church in this city, of which he assumed pastoral charge in April. This, the then only Episcopal church in Erie had for many years prior no long settled rector, and was much in need of an energetic, thorough going churchman. Its people were abundantly able, in a worldly sense, but lacked that zeal and interest in their religious affairs too often evident, where there is no real, life infusing leader.

The church building was old and dilapidated, too small and illy adapted to the wants of of the hour, and to the young and elastic spirit of the new pastor, seemed to have served its day. A new one must be built, and scarce had twenty-four months of care passed, ere the now grand building of St. Paul's had been commenced. In about three years the noble edifice, churchly in all its proportions, was ready for consecration. Its debt was rapidly paid, the spirit of entire devotion to his Master's work, so evidenced by the rector, was largely shared by his flock, and to-day the observer, in this massive stone edifice devoted to the service of God, can see a fitting memorial to the unflagging zeal and successful administration of its rector. Only about twenty thousand dollars to complete the church, and this was contributed by its own parishioners. But no sooner was this done, than the missionary spirit of the rector sought additional fields, not alone in our then rapidly growing city, but in the counties adjacent.

Missions were established, and able assistants called to his aid. The parish of St. John's was organized, and soon, in South Erie, regular services were held. This was followed by the construction of a neat, but fit building, which cost about five thousand dollars, and is now in the successful charge of Rev. Samuel McConnell, whose zeal for his office is more less than its founder's. Nearly coexistent with this was the effort to establish a church on the east side of the city. Friends were visited and enlisted, the locality canvassed by him and his able and efficient young assistant minister, its subsequently first rector, and a few months of their earnest effort developed the parish and built, at a cost of about five thousand dollars, the church of "Cross and Crown," now self-sustaining, as is St. John's. The Rev. Boyd Vincent is rector in charge; he, too, realizing the fullness of devotion so characteristic of his former pastor, and now associate. Again, mission schools had about the same time been opened in the extreme west, in the southwest and the northeast portions of our city. Knowing no rest for himself, he as earnestly enlisted the good of his parish, and large and flourishing were the results.

The West Side Mission is now almost complete. A fine building, some sixty by twenty-five feet, has been completed, in true churchly style, and Trinity Mission, thanks to one noble lady, under this able counsel, is out of debt, and ready for consecration, as expected, November 17th. It has cost about three thousand five hundred dollars, and Grace Mission is now the only one without a church building, and from its flourishing condition cannot long remain so. In this, among other results workers may be found in charge of a most successful bible-class the esteemed and highly educated wife of St. Paul's pastor, a most fit and meet associate for the labors of love and sacrifice to which her husband has been called. His unanimous election by the House of Bishops, some thirty of whom were in attendance, certainly was a deserved and merited recognition. But that it will be accepted is not yet known. If left to his parish to decide, we trow not. To those who know him most and best, it would be a sad surrender, one they are loath to think of while considering their own relations. And to the very large field outside of this city, in many parts of which his is a household name, we know his loss would be deeply felt, his place difficult to supply. Northeast, Girard, Conneautville, Corry, Waterford, &c., &c., each main young and vigorous parishes that look with anxious eyes to his decision. But we must stop, only adding that the whole diocese of Pittsburgh will deeply regret his leaving, and his many warm friends in the Smoky city, where his tall and dignified form, but more than all, his ardent and efficient appeals, have so often evoked their admiration and love, will join their tears and prayers with his immediate parishioners, content only in the hope that whatever may be done will be to the furtherance of the gospel of peace, and the extension of the boundaries of His kingdom who ever prayed, "Father, not my will, but Thine, be done." ERIE.

Partial Failure of the Russian Harvest.

The New York *Bulletin* calls the attention to the partial failure of the Russian harvest and the consequent serious diminution of the exports of that country. One of the results must be to stimulate importations of grain from other countries, though the editor shows that the extent of the failure is not as great as has been represented. Indeed, the probabilities are that the harvest, taking the whole vast Russian Empire as a whole may prove but little, if at all below the average of former years. A falling off in one portion of the Empire may be nearly balanced by good crops elsewhere. But taking the most favorable view possible, the failure of the cereal crops in th European provinces can hardly be compensated. The bulk of the supplies of the grain-consuming countries in Western Europe are supplied from Southern Russia, and deficiencies in the supplies from that source cannot be made good from elsewhere, so far at least as relates to the export trade. The *Bulletin* also shows that there is a transportation question in Russia as well as in the United States, and the difficulties of carrying any very large quantities of grain from the interior to the seaboard are all but insuperable. It is satisfactory to know that the dangers of a famine throughout Russia have been averted, but the elements of time, cost and transportation (the editor shows) practically deprive the European consumers of the benefits of any surpluses that may be in the interior.

In view of the large prospective increase of emigration from Europe the coming year, the Canadian authorities are making efforts to turn the current in that direction. The government offers to agricultural laborers a passage from Liverpool to Quebec for eleven dollars for all over eight years of age.

The scheme for a submarine channel to connect France and England has advanced another stage. The French Minister of Public Works has lately addressed a circular letter to the prefects throughout France with a view to getting the general commercial opinion of the country on this question.

"A Dose in Time." &c.

If "a stitch in time saves nine," it is equally certain that a dose of a healthy tonic, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, taken at this inclement season of the year, may save many an unpleasant twinge. One dose, however, is not sufficient. The system should be thoroughly charged with this genial vegetable stimulant and invigorant. Commence taking it with the commencement of the atmospheric changes which distinguish the winter from the autumn. Thereby you will avoid those disturbances of the digestive and secretive organs, and those painful diseases of the muscles and the nerves of sensation, which often render the period of the year which should be the merriest, a season of penance and disquietude. The extraordinary vigor and regularity which this exhilerating restorative imparts to the most important functions of the body, render it an invaluable remedy for nervous debility, constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and intermitten fevers.

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EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—This school, we are informed, is to be established in our elder city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr WAKEHAM, the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 30, 1873.

The course of financial affairs, which has been moving very calmly, was to-day somewhat rudely shocked by the announcement of the suspension of the "Lloyd Banking Houses." These banks, which have as their head Wm. M. Lloyd, of Altoona, are composed of the firm of Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., in New York, Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Altoona, and some fourteen branches scattered throughout the State. Situated in the rural districts and having the full confidence of the farming people in their neighborhood, they have accumulated a large line of deposits on which they have been pushing a thriving and lucrative business. But farmers are proverbially timid and have during the excitement of the last few weeks been quietly withdrawing their deposits and are carrying them around in their pockets until the drain became so great that it was found necessary, in order to save from serious sacrifice the assets of the concern, to suspend payments. Mr. Lloyd and his partners have the reputation of being wealthy gentlemen, whose means are sufficient, with judicious handling, to pay off to the last dollar their liabilities.

As to personal character, we believe we speak the opinion of all who are acquainted with the gentlemen when we say that for probity and honor none stand higher.

As the suspension came about only to-day, no statement of their affairs has been given to the public.

The firm of Lloyd, Cassatt & Co., of Philadelphia, is not connected with the other firms, Wm. M. Lloyd not being a partner, but Mr. John Lloyd being the partner whose name is used. The First National bank of Altoona and the Farmers' National Bank of Greensburg do not join in the suspension.

The effects of this misfortune to the Lloyds," on general business, we opine will be very slight, for there are none of our manufacturing interests or business men in any way connected therewith. Those throughout the rural districts who are frightened by the fear of impending losses may think that dire results will flow to the whole business community, but in that they are mistaken. Individuals are apt to view the general situation through the medium of rose colored or darkened glasses, thinking that the whole community are feeling, thinking and talking as are they, forgetting that their next neighbor is taking a very different view of the case, owing to the color of the medium through which he looks.

There are some among our city bankers, and those whose opinion is of value, who think that the general tearing up of the existing order of things will result in great good and do away with many evils which have engrafted themselves on our monetary system.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day:

	Evening.
1881	112
1862	106½
1864	107½
1865	108
1865, new	110¼
1867	112¼
1868	112
10-40s	106¾
New 5s	105½
Gold	106¾
Currency 6s	109¾
Tennessee, old	67½
Tennessees, new	70
South Carolinas, July	10½
North Carolinas, old	
North Carolinas, new	
Missouris	85½

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

October 30, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	108½	108¾	108¾	—	108¾	108¾
Carton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Union Tel	52	51½	50	49	50¾	50
Quicksilver	15	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Mail	30	29	28	27	—	28¾
Adams Ex	78	78	78	78	—	78
American Express	—	49¾	—	48	—	—
United States Express	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York Central	85¾	84¾	84½	84½	84	85¼
Erie	—	49	—	—	—	48¾
Michigan Central	65¾	64	63½	63½	63½	64½
Michigan Southern	—	95	—	95	—	—
Illinois Centrals	—	98	—	98	—	—
Cleveland & Pittsburg	—	78	—	78	—	—
Chicago and Rock Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago and N. W. pref	—	89¾	—	89¾	—	89¾
Rock Island	98	98	—	—	—	98½
St. Paul	28	24¾	25	—	—	24½
St. Paul, pref	—	45	—	—	—	—
Wabash	37¾	37¾	—	—	—	37¾
Wabash preferred	—	57	—	—	—	57
Fort Wayne	—	89¾	—	—	—	—
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾	22¾	22½	—	—	22½
Union Pacific	—	16¾	—	—	—	16¾
Chicago and Alton	—	92	—	—	—	—
Harlem	—	104	—	102½	—	103
C. C. & I. C.	—	97	—	—	—	—
Hannibal & St. Jos.	20	19	19	—	—	—
Hannibal & St. Jo, pref.	—	25	—	—	—	—

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania R. R.	46¾	Phil'a and Erie	19¾
Reading	49¾	Pittsburgh 5's	72
Lehigh Companies	112¾	Central Trans	40
Oil Creek	15	Empire do	46
Lehigh Valley	54¾		

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 30, 1873.

We quote as follows:

Fine fleece	42@43c	Medium fleece	40@43c
Tub washed	45@46c	Common fleece	38@40c
Combing	46@c	Pulled wools	28@30c

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 30, 1873.

REMARKS.—There is but little change to note either in prices or the condition of our home market. Our report of yesterday will serve for to-day with but what few changes we have to note below.

The flour trade is looking up and dealers are kept busy all day filling orders and shipping goods. What sales are made are chiefly for cash, with but very few houses selling any goods on time. Prices remain nominally unchanged. We learned of a sale to-day of 100 bbls St. Louis XX flour at $7 00 per bbl. We quote:

State amber wheat	$8 80
State red wheat	$ 00@8 25
Fancy St. Louis	9 00
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	$ 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 75@8 00
Wisconsin Spring wheats	7 50@7 60
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 25
Rye flour	5 25@5 50

Grain dealers report a better feeling of inquiry today among both buyers and sellers. Already has the new crop of ear corn commenced to come forward, and in consequence it will tend to lower the price of what old corn there may be on the market. We note sales of two car lots of new ear corn, which we give below. We have been frequently asked by the farmers why it is they cannot realize the prices for grain which they see quoted daily in all of our city papers? The answer is plain. The quotations we give are the *selling* figures and not the *buying* ones. These farmers who consign their grain to our commission dealers will receive these prices, less the usual commission. But if, on the other hand, they come to our city and sell their grain, why they have to talk business and get as much as they can, which will not by any means be what our dealers *sell* at.

To-day we learned of the following sales made by our grain dealers:

1 car No. 2 barley, in elevator	$1 30
1 car shelled corn, in sacks	63
1 car prime yellow shelled corn, in elevator	63
2 cars high mixed corn, in elevator	62
1 car mixed corn, on track	59
1 car new ear corn	50
1 car new ear corn	48
1 car light mixed oats, in elevator	46
1 car white oats, in elevator	48
1 car white oats, in sacks	48

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	1,417	Wheat, sacks	1,020
Oats, sacks	2,666	Corn, sacks	2,210

The grocery trade presents but little that is new to offer. The only thing we can speak of is that coffees are locking up a little stronger while the rest of the list remains nominally unchanged, as follows:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 11c; granulated, 11c; powdered, 11c; cut loaf, 12c; A, 10½c; B, 10¼c; extra C, 10c; C, 9¾c; Circle C, 10¼c; Franklin extra C, 10c; Franklin extra C, No 2, 9¾c; Franklin C, yellow, 8½c; Johnson & Sons C, 9c; Metropolitan C, 9¾c; other grades 7@7½c.

Coffee—Green—Rio fair, 23c ₩ lb; Rio, good, 24c ₩ lb; Rio, strictly prime, 25c ₩ lb; Rio, choice, 26c ₩ lb; Java, 30c ₩ lb. Roasted—Rio, loose, 29½c ₩ lb; roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 30c ₩ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 36c ₩ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson, 50c@$1 10 ₩ lb; gunpowder, 50c@$1 25 ₩ lb; Imperial, 50c@$1 00 ₩ lb; Japan, 55c@$1 00 ₩ lb; Oolong, 25c@55c ₩ lb; fancy, $1 00 ₩ lb; Souchong, 35c@75c ₩ lb.

Syrups and Molasses, $8@35c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 60c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 60c; sugar drips, 40c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Patna, 8@8¼c; Carolina, 9@9¾c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 3 and 4, 3c ₩ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4½c ₩ lb.

Candles—Star, 21c ₩ lb; Batchelor, 14c ₩ lb; mould, 12@12½c.

During the past twenty-four hours the following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce:

Apples, bbls	430	Flour, bbls	1,886
Bacon, tcs	10	Potatoes, bush	2,105
Butter pkgs	33		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 31, 1873.

REMARKS.—The oil market remains in about the same condition as on the day previous, so far as relates to prices or demand. The facts is, dealers are apart in their views, neither party being disposed to give way. Refiners are evidently well pleased with the situation. In the oil regions prices were maintained.

CRUDE.

We can only give the asking rates, as follows: Barge oil 3¼@3¾c; rail oil 3¼@3¾c. The following sales were reported at

PARKERS.

2,000 bbls Union Pipe	$1 07¾		
1,000 bbls Fairview	1 00		
1,000 bbls Fairview	1 02¾		

REFINED.

Market quiet but firm. The current rates were 15¾@15¾c. Philadelphia—Spot 16c; November 15¾c; December 15¾c. New York—Spot 16@16¼c.

OIL BARRELS

dull and prices declining; city $2 20; country $2 10; heavy receipts on the way.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 30.—The *Courier* says: The market is more lively, but the prices varied. We quote the general rate on Oil Well Run at 3¾c, but at other points there was little change from yesterday's prices. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 33¾		
2,000 bbls, upper road, regular	1 35		
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 35		
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 33¾		
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 33¾		
1,000 bbls, upper road, regular	1 33¾		
1,000 bbls, upper road, regular	1 33¾		
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union pipe	1 07¾		
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union pipe	1 08		
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Fairview pipe	1 00		
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Fairview pipe	1 02¾		
2,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 05		
500 bbls, lower road, spot	1 15		
1,000 bbls, lower road, spot	1 15		

NEW YORK, October 30.—Closing 29—Market dull; crude, in bulk, 5¾c bid for o pool; 5¾c asked; refined quiet at 16a16¼c for spot; sales of 5,000 cases at 20¾c; Philadelphia delivery unsettled and quiet; reported 15¾@16¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 30.—Market quiet and dull at $1 30.

TIDIOUTE, October 30.—Market to-day weak at $1 05.

TITUSVILLE, October 30.—Market quiet and nominally $1 30.

HUNTSVILLE, October 30.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1 15.

PARKERS LANDING, October 30.—Market dull and quiet at $1 06@1 10.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—Market quiet; S. W., 16c; crude, 5¾c; casks, 20c; naphtha, 60c; benzine, November, 15¼c; December, 15¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 30.—The market was a little more lively to-day. Sales:

4,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 33¾		
2,000 bbls, regular	1 35		
1,000 bbls spot	1 35		
4,000 bbls, Parker's, spot	1 07¾		
100 bbls, Parkers, spot	1 05		
1,000 bbls, Parker's, spot	1 02¾		
2,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 05		
1,500 bbls, lower road, spot	1 15		

PARKER'S, October 30.—The market remains quiet and steady with prices at $1 06@1 10; sales at bold figures yesterday and to-day.

OIL CITY, October 30.—The market is weak and unchanged at $1 25.

TIDIOUTE, October 30.—The market is unchanged.

FOXBURG, October 30.—The market is firm at $1a1 05 for Union pipe, and 1¾a1c for Fairview.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—The market is quiet; refined, 16c; crude, 5¾c; barrels, 10½c; November, 15¾c; December, 15¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	644
H McKelvey	Standard O W	596
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	598
N W Stevenson	Radiant O W	320
N W Stevenson	Standard O W	315
Jos Bushnell	National O W	149
B S Duncan	Liberty O W	462
H McKelvey	Hutchins O W	511
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	382
N W Stevenson	Cosmos O W	597
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	616
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	315
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	758
Thos Hackett	American O W	470

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Vesta O W	1,040	Standard O W	538
Radiant O W	320	Peerless O W	315
National O W	149	Liberty O W	462
Hutchinson O W	314	Eagle O W	382
Cosmos O W	1,783	Brilliant O W	758
American O W	470		
Total			6,486

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and WEST PENN JUNCTION, October 29, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brant & Wagner	Warden, Frew & Co, Phila	250
H Irvin & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	542
P Weisenberger	Warden, F & Co, Phila	101
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	500
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F & Co, Phila	851
Citizens Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila	163
Total		3,010

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 30, 1873.

Per Cent. Per gal.

Common rectified Whisky	95@$1 00	
Proof rectified	$1 05@1 10	
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Meching's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		5 00@5 75
Holland Gin		2 90@5 50
B. B Brandy		2 50@3 00
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown,"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		2 50@3 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50

	Quarts	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	95@ 97	

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 30, 1873.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	32@36c	Oak harness, best city	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy	32@36c	Oak harness, good	36@38c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, ₩ doz	38@42c
Oak sole, slaughter rough	32@36c	Bridle, best, ₩ doz	39@42c
Hand leather, ₩ lb	41@46c		
Red sole B hemlock	30@32c	Waxed upper, ₩ ft	30@32c
Red sole B heavy	30@31c	Wax kip	60@65c
Red sole Orinoco	29@30c	No. 1 pad skins, ₩ doz	$1 15@1 50
Shoe skirting	30@42c	No. 1 pad kips, ₩ doz	$2 50@7 50
Saddler's skirting	30@42c		
Black bridle, ₩ doz	$48@60		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	8 @ 9 c	Green salt calf, 15 @	16 c
Green buttered	7 c	Green butch's do, 10 @	12 c
Green damaged hides	6 @ 7 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22 c
Green salt kip	10@12c		

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Cod		Bank Oil	55@60c
Straits, best	70@80c	Tallow	6@6½c

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 29.—The stock of Eglinton Scotch pig is very light, and we believe there is but little on the way. Glengarnock has been in better supply, and the price has shown a greater reduction comparatively than in the other brands; we quote Eglinton $30@40, while sales of Glengarnock have been reported at a price under $30, in all about 300 tons part gold in bond, and the remainder as noted above. American pig is irregular, and there seems to be no brighter prospects ahead than we have noticed for some time past; there is some inquiry, but prices are governed to a great extent by the necessities of the sellers, and our quotations must be called nominal; sales are reported of 500 tons No 2 X Allentown at about $22; there are some orders for more and also for gray forge in the market, but at limits that holders are not willing to accept at present. New England rails are without business; we quote $67@68 gold, but less figures would probably buy; old T are held at $40 cash—this price, however, is generally below most holders views; the stock of H. I. is nearly all in the hands of a few, and understand is not offered at present. Scrap tends downward, 100 tons sold from dock at $29. Refined bar from store continues dull, selling only in small lots as to wanted for consumption, but our quotations are the top rates, there being no inquiry for large lots, by which to fix a minimum price.

LONDON, October 13.—From the monthly circular of S. W. Hopkins & Co:

EXPORT OF RAILS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

	Month ending Sept. 30.	9 mos. end. Sept. 30.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.
To United States	tons 32,726	102,642	151,972
All other countries	16,351	81,408	342,917
Total	tons 39,383	92,149	720,959
Old iron to all countries	10,958	5,675	83,805
Pig iron to United States	16,952	7,555	108,923

—Shipping List.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 30, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Thursday, Oct. 23	1,240	2,015	200	15	17
Friday, Oct. 24	1,260	2,500	1,000	12	11
Saturday, Oct. 25	195	2,700	1,050	13	17
Sunday, Oct. 26	1,460	4,000	450	30	
Monday, Oct. 27	3,160	7,815	2,800	50	
Tuesday, Oct. 28	2,105	7,200	1,000	20	
Wednesday, Oct. 29	522	1,300	800	15	
Total	9,938	19,930	9,140	165	34

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Thursday, Oct. 23	1,800	4,000	4,025	30	
Friday, Oct. 24	1,000	4,315	2,000	80	
Saturday, Oct. 25	1,460	5,300	800	15	34
Monday, Oct. 27	920	6,800	650	43	24
Tuesday, Oct. 28	2,200	6,215	1,000	20	
Wednesday, Oct 29	640	1,400	425	30	
Total	9,005	25,130	8,900	120	34

Cattle.

The run of cattle this week has been fair both of through cattle intended for sale at Philadelphia and New York, and those for this place. In point of quality the through stock is generally the medium to good grades of cattle, the greater part of which are from Chicago. The cattle for sale here are rather common, but few lots of prime to fancy being among the offerings. The attendance of country buyers is better this week than last, and trade for common grades ruled moderately active during the first part of the week. By Wednesday morning all of the transient dealers had become supplied, leaving the market to the regular buyers who are here every week. They seem to be in no hurry about taking hold, and to-day trade rules very slow, some dealers assert the market is worse than last week; others that it is a shade better, while buyers say the reason they are not purchasing is that prices are higher. On the whole we think that cattle are changing hands at as near last week's rates as can be.

PRICES.

Following are about the prices ruling:

Extra 1,400 lbs cattle, $5 75; extra 1,300 lbs cattle $5 25 to $5 50; prime 1,200 lbs cattle, $4 75 to $5 00; fair 1,100 lb cattle $4 25 to $4 50; fair 1,000 lb cattle $4 00 to $4 25; common $3 25 to $3 75; bulls, $2 50 to $3 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs during the first part of the week was heavy, and in quality fair. Although a good many hogs changed hands it was in a slow way, and trade was considered draggy. On Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday the arrivals became lighter and a better feeling ruled. The weather turning cold was more favorable for trade, and had the effect of making buyers take hold more free. On Wednesday trade ruled active, all figures at least 10c per 100 lbs higher on all grades. In the evening prices closed firm at the following rates:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $4 65 to $4 70; prime Philadelphia $4 55 to $4 60; Yorkers $4 50 to $4 60; light pigs $4 65 to $4 75; roughs $3 50 to 4 25.

Sheep.

The run of sheep for the week ending to-day, has been lighter of prime and extra stock, but rather heavy of common and poor grades, at least more of them were offering than were wanted. As might be expected, trade ruled moderately active for the best grades, but dull and slow for common. Prices as compared with last week, show no change. Trade closes bad at the following figures:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 00; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $4 75 to $4 85; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $4 25 to $4 50; prime 88 lbs, fine wool, $4 00.

Cattle.

HAZELWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price
19	1,070	$ 3 25	31	14 700	$5 30
7	1,000	2 37	31	20,340	4 60
21	1,000	3 00	30	16,710	4 50
22	21,630	4 12	1 bull	1,400	3 25
1	1,040	3 00	20	13,400	3 50
30	16,110	3 30	2	1,250	3 00
30	18,310	3 50	3	2,350	3 75
30	19,050	3 50	19	14,940	4 12
17	10,650	3 50	19	13,800	4 50
59	63,880	4 75	21	18,886	4 37

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

18	21,150	$4 87	17
18	21,200	4 45	32
74	77,500	4 80	32
21	5,970	1 50	34
20	19,190	3 45	9
19	1,810	4 00	14
17	23,060	4 87	17
2	2,260	4 50	1

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

23	20,670	$4 75	23
33	45,700	4 50	14
3	1,630	5 00	4 bulls
21	20,230	4 30	20
22	21,630	4 12	1 bull
1	1,040	3 00	20
30	16,110	3 30	2
30	18,310	3 50	3
30	19,050	3 50	19
17	10,650	3 50	19
59	63,880	4 75	21

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18	21,150	$4 87	17
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22	21,630	4 12	1 bull
1	1,040	3 00	20
30	16,110	3 30	2
30	18,310	3 50	3
30	19,050	3 50	19
17	10,650	3 50	19
59	63,880	4 75	21

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

18	21,140	$4 87	17
18	19,670	4 25	20
18	19,220	4 50	32
23	19,020	4 50	32
20	19,310	4 80	16
18	19,180	4 50	16
20	24,250	4 60	33
19	20,470	4 25	34
17	4,350	4 75	11
20	21,960	4 50	7
19	5,890	3 50	8
1	1,100	3 00	18
17	17,320	4 75	17
20	21,400	4 50	32
20	20,760	4 30	18
21	21,540	4 25	32
5	6,310	4 75	5
20	22,540	4 75	18
1	1,100	3 50	17
20	21,060	4 37	32
17	21,630	4 50	32
20	20,980	4 50	32
19	19,170	4 50	32
20	20,760	4 50	32
20	21,540	4 50

CITY MATTERS.

Matrimonial.

Mr. John M. Friday and Miss Fannie Fox, of the Sixth ward, were yesterday united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The nuptial ceremonies took place at Trinity Church, Fulton street, and were witnessed by a large number of friends. The rites were solemnized by Rev. Father Rosecr, assisted by Rev. Father Willman. The Great Western Band furnished music for the occasion.

Bar Meeting.

A meeting of the members of the Bar will be held at two o'clock this afternoon, in the District court Room No. 2, to decide whether jury trials shall be continued next week in the District court, or postponed until the following week. The Supreme Court, next week, will take up the appeal cases from the District Court, and if the Attorneys decide that they are able to attend to the business in this, as well as in other courts, jury trials will be continued. If not, they will be postponed for one week.

Hallow-e'en.

This evening is the anniversary of that night which has its peculiar associations and is known as "Hallow-e'en." It is a season long looked for by the young lads of the country, and a collection of cabbage heads and ears of yellow corn is made, all ready for the eventful evening. It is the season when, under cover of darkness, tricks are played on unsuspecting humanity, some of these tricks being of such an extremely practical nature as to cease to be a joke. But "boys will be boys" and Hallow-e'en will roll around with every year and the younger lad receive the traditions of the evening from the elder and strive to carry them out. Among the weaker sex we have customs, which as usual with mild and gentle women, are not so rough and masterous in their nature, but, on the contrary, border upon the romantic. To look into the future and see, if possible, who is to be the fond object of the fairer of the sex in general. Hallowe'en is the night of nights for this peering into the future and many are the ways devised by which it is expected some clew of the to-be-made happy man is gained. If a lover be "on hand" this faithful lass is able learned in the same mysterious modes. To prove this latter virtue of faithfulness, nuts are taken as emblems and each given the name of a lover, and placed by the fire. If a nut cracks or jumps, the lover will prove unfaithful; if it burns, a regard is had for the girl, and if one along with that which bears the name of the girl burns up, the two will be married. Bucking for apples is a great Hallowe'en sport for the little ones, and for the big ones, too, for that matter. Floating apples in a tub of water, and trying to abstract one by the mouth alone, is the mirthful way of proceeding. One of the oldest customs, and one which is the most universally practiced by maidens fair, is that of eating an apple before a looking glass when the future lover will be reflected looking over the fair one's shoulders. There are many other customs, of Scottish and German origin, which are observed at this time, but "Young America" has become too progressive and knowing to indulge much in the superstitious and supernatural. Most young folks now-a-days would rather eat nuts than burn them, and as for lovers and sweethearts, they would rather see them face to face than in a glass darkly. But, nevertheless, Hallowe'en has its fun.

Equalization Once More.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The City Assessor has just forwarded to me one of Mr. McCarthy's equalization documents, in which I am to attach the cash valuation to certain items of land, houses, &c., and in case of neglect to do so, Mr. Phelps, will proceed to do it. Now, I would ask, what is the use of Mr. Phelps pestering us with his questions, when, having answered, even upon oath, he scouts and treats us as perjured cutzens, and adds largely to the value of what they have sworn to as the price they would take cash for their property. Mr. Edward Taylor, Twenty-second ward, last year, upon oath, swore that he would take for his 24 acres of land, with all the appurtenances of houses, coal, &c., $20,000 cash; when Mr. Phelps, in place of my $8,000, per acre valuation, we should have eight to ten dollars per acre rental. And yes, they say, that is all true, but there is a speculative value attached to your farms that suits us to put upon them, and we astonish you some day (as I was told) to see how rich you are! I would here ask the equalizers that suppose they knew to-day what would be the amount of cash value of our farms for speculative purposes, and the tendered cash value of city property, and the increase per centage upon the investment, how long would the two valuations abide together? Not a month they for a day, or even an hour? If the farmer was unable to sell at the speculative valuation affixed by Commrs, and taxes laid upon him that swallowed up all the products of his farm, and, in cases, more than all his farm would produce, he was left to starve; while the other side had a sure income from his valuation, if his property was in certain bonded or railroad corporations, railroad shares, that every three or four years turned their deceased value into their present worth. How do the parties of the first part stand as to equality in taxation with the parties of the second part? The one is left to starve, while the other is fat and full of sap, and flourishes gloriously. Now as my hand is in, a word to my rural friends. You all know, gentlemen, that at the present valuation of our farms, if they were put up for sale to-day none of them would realize 25 cents on the half of what they are assessed at and I would therefore advise you to allow Mr. Phelps this year again to put his own valuation upon your farms. You will this time be very careful to leave that to the Board of Carped Knigh, and should at one offer you what your farm is equalized at in cash, to demand of Commrs a reduction of tax to the standard productive value of your farms.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There was another fine audience in attendance on Mr. Frank Mayo's performance of that beautiful drama, "Davy Crockett," at the Opera House, last evening. It passed off in such a manner as to please the most critical. Tonight Mr. Mayo has his benefit; and if all who recognize his worth as an actor and a gentleman turn out, the house will be jammed. Seats can be secured at the box office during the day.

Academy of Music.

The "Magic Talisman" drew another large crowd last evening, filling almost every seat in the Academy. People seem never to tire of its many beauties of scenery, costume and *personnel*, many attending night after night. It will have its sixth performance to-night, with its variety acts, and several new dances by the Rigi sisters, Mlle. Proscher and the corps, will be introduced.

Trimble's Varieties.

The usual crowd of jolly people flocked to Trimble's Varieties, last night, to see and hear the good things provided by the management and served up by Harry Williams and the company in such capital style. The bill abounds in laughter inducing acts.

"The New Magdalen."

Sherry's New York Theater Company will appear at the Academy of Music on Monday and the subsequent evenings of next week, in a dramatization of Wilkie Collins's popular novel, "The New Magdalen." The press, wherever the company have produced this play, has spoken in the most flattering terms of it.

The Tuneful Burlesquers.

Lydia Thompson burlesque troupe has been reorganized with special reference to the musical part of each performance, and contains quite a number of fine singers including an excellent quartette. They will appear at the Opera House each evening next week.

Lafayette Hall.

As already announced, a musical and literary entertainment will be given at Lafayette Hall on Wednesday evening, November 5th, for the benefit of St. Mary's schools at the Point. The programme is a comprehensive one, embracing piano solos, songs duets and quartettes rendered in a manner of the finest culture, as well as recitations, and readings by Mr. S Newton Gothold and Capt. S. L. Fullwood.

THE "MADE GROUND" AT THE POINT.

Argument Before the State Board of Property.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, of Thursday, says: A novel and important case was heard before the Board of Property of this State yesterday. Some time ago Mr. John C. Barr, of the city of Pittsburgh, took up about an acre and a half of reclaimed alluvial land at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. He applied for a warrant and survey, and had it duly returned to the land office. The land has become of great value, and the city of Pittsburgh disputes the title of Mr. Barr. The case came up before the Board of Property on a *caveat*. This Board consists of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Hon. M. S. Quay, the Attorney General S. E. Dimmick and Surveyor General Robert B. Beath. On behalf of Mr. Barr, the case was very ably argued by George Norihrop, Esq., of Philadelphia. The city of Pittsburgh was represented by City Solicitor Bigelow. The decision was reserved, the case presenting some nice points for consideration. Whatever may be the decision, the controversy is not likely to end with the Board of Property, as the parties have a right of appeal and of trial of the title in a suit at common law.

VISITING PUPILS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

How They Were Received at the Hiland School.

As it has been asserted through the press that visiting pupils from the High School had been not only impolitely, but rudely treated, on the occasion of a recent visit, by some of the teachers of the East End ward schools, the following correspondence is submitted for the purpose of removing any false impress on which might be created in regard to one of the schools in the East End:

HILAND PUBLIC SCHOOL, }
October 30, 1873. }

Misses Slocum and Johnson, Normal Department, High School:

LADIES.—A paragraph in last evening's *Chronicle* intimates that some of the pupils of the Normal Department, sent by Dr. Johnson, last week, to visit the ward schools, did not receive such treatment and attention from the teachers in the East End as they had a right to expect; or rather such as was due to Prof. Jillson, from whom they presented notes of introduction.

As you were the only ladies from the High School who visited the "Hiland" on the occasion mentioned, and as it is one of the schools located in the East End district, will you do me the kindness to state whether it is in any way included in the criticism of the *Chronicle* above referred to.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
GEORGE F. JILLSON, Principal.

REPLY.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, }
October 30, 1873. }

Mr. G. F. Fulton, Hiland Public Schools, East Liberty.

I am very sorry such a report was given to the public, but believe me, it did not come from us. Miss Johnson or myself called at Hiland, and Miss Ralston will tell you that our report to the Faculty was in the highest degree creditable to your school.

We were very much pleased, and were treated in the most polite and cordial manner by yourself and teachers.

Miss Johnson would confirm this if present.

I remain yours, truly, KATE SLOCUM.

The above note contained the following endorsement:

Miss Johnston is not present to-day, but her report is very complimentary, both in respect to school and treatment. Yours, JENNIE RALSTON,
Principal Normal Department High School.

LIBRARY LECTURES.

Opening of the Course of 1873-1874—A Crowded House—An Eloquent Lecture by Newman Hall on the Dignity of Labor.

The first lecture of the Library Course for the present season was delivered in Library Hall last evening, by the Rev. Newman Hall, L. L. B., London, to a crowded assembly. Captain W. P. Herbert, Chairman of the Lecture Committee, returned thanks briefly in a gracious and appreciative public for the liberal support given to the Library Association, and then introduced Dr. Hall, who delivered a very eloquent Lecture on "The Dignity of Labor." He commenced by stating that his theme was an old one, and the audience need not expect anything new. But old things are better than the new for they are evidences of the past. All honest labor, whether of the brain or the muscle, the head or the hand, is honorable. Lawyers, editors, physicians and preachers are entitled to be ranked among the working classes, and no man rises to the dignity of his manhood unless he pays back in some kind of coin or other into the common stock from which all derive supplies. Having shown that those who devote themselves to mental toil are as justly to be regarded as among the working classes as those who perform manual operations, he proceeded to the consideration of physical labor and showed that in consideration of its achievements it is to be regarded as dignified. It is dismayed by no difficulty, shrinks from no exertion, is exhausted by no struggle, and is ever eager for renewed efforts in its persevering promotion of human happiness, and obtains exact day, through succeeding centuries, fresh benefactions for the world.

Labor clears the forest, drains the morass and makes the wilderness rejoice and blossom like the rose. It first drives the plough, and scatters the seed, and reaps the harvest, and garners the corn, and converts it into bread, the staff of life. Labor, tending the pastures and watching the herds, as well as cultivating the soil, provides with daily sustenance the two hundred millions of the human family. Labor gathers the gossamer and the silk of the caterpillar, the cotton from the field, and the fleece from the rock, and weaves a fine raiment, soft, warm and beautiful—the purple robe of the prince and the gray gown of the peasant, being alike its handiwork. Labor moulds and shapes the brick, and quarries the stone, and shapes the column, and lays the massive cornice and carriage, and the gorgeous palace, and the tapering spire, and the stately dome. Labor diving deep into the solid earth, brings up its sable-hidden treasures of coal, and our numerous furnaces and protect the inhabitants of millions of homes from the winter's cold. Labor explores the rich veins of deeply buried rocks, extracting the gold, the silver, the copper and the tin. Labor smelts the iron, and converts it into a thousand shapes for use and ornament, from the massive pillar to the tiniest thread. From the populous city down to the wire-gauze, from the mighty fly-wheel of the steam engine to the polished purse-ring or the gilt-ring beads. Labor hews down the gnarled oak, and shapes the timber, and builds the ship, and guides it over the deep, plunging through the billows, and battling with the tempest to bring to the shores of America the produce of every clime. Labor brings cotton from the sunny south, furs from the frozen north, tea from China, sugar from the West Indies, ivory from Africa and oil from Greenland. Labor is the universally spread ramifications of trade, distributes its own treasures from country to country, from city to city, conveying to the doors of all the necessaries and luxuries of life, and by the wonderful web of untrammelled commerce maintaining healthy life in the great social system. Labor, fusing and mingling particles of rock, produces transparent glass, which it moulds and polishes, and combines so wonderously in such slight in reality, but mighty in effect words, before invisible from distance, are brought so near as to be weighed and measured with an unerring exactness, and thoughts which escaped all detection from minuteness, reveal a world of wonders and beauty in themselves. In short, possessing a secret far more important than the philosopher's stone, transmutes the most worthless substances into the most precious, and, bursting in the crucible of its potent chemistry the putrid refuse of the sea and land, produces the richest perfumes, and healing medicines, and materials of priceless importance in the arts. Labor, laughing at difficulties, drains the deepest fens, and carries its fertile ages above Niagara's thundering, foaming waters, pierces the solid mountain in its path by the long tunnel, blasting rocks and filling hollows; and, while linking together with its iron but loving grasp all nations of the earth, is, in a literal sense, the ancient prophecy of Isaiah, "Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be brought low." Labor draws forth its delicate iron thread, and, stretching it from city to city, and from land to land, and from continent to continent, annihilates time and space, and converts the electric current into a messenger of thought. Labor, in a word, is the great civilizer, the great missionary of the world, the great benefactor of the human race. Labor is the true source of wealth, and the wealth of a nation consists in the number of its industrious citizens, and the amount of their productive labor